# Probabilistic Integrated Assessment of "Dangerous" Climate Change

Michael Mastrandrea
August 17, 2004
GCEP End-of-Summer Workshop

#### **Outline**

Probability and Likelihood

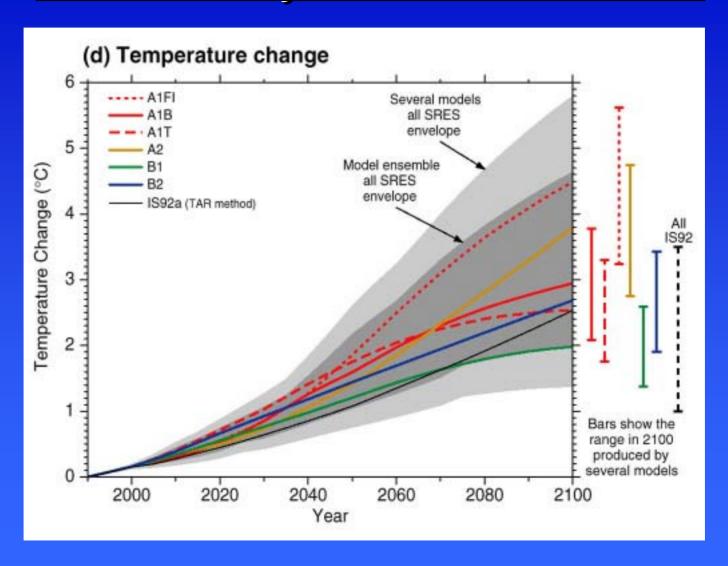
"Dangerous" Climate Change (DAI)

Probabilistic Analysis of DAI Potential

Implications for Climate Policy

 Climate change prediction involves much uncertainty

- Climate change prediction involves much uncertainty
- If likelihoods are not communicated, end-users will create their own
  - Special Report on Emissions Scenarios, e.g.



- Climate change prediction involves much uncertainty
- If likelihoods are not communicated, end-users will create their own
  - Special Report on Emissions Scenarios, e.g.
- Probabilistic ranges vs. point estimates

- Climate change prediction involves much uncertainty
- If likelihoods are not communicated, end-users will create their own
  - Special Report on Emissions Scenarios, e.g.
- Probabilistic ranges vs. point estimates
- Climate policy = risk management

- UNFCCC Article 2, 1992:
  - The Goal: "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."

- UNFCCC Article 2, 1992:
  - The Goal: "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."
  - Requirements:
  - "to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change"

- UNFCCC Article 2, 1992:
  - The Goal: "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."
  - Requirements:
  - "to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change"
  - "to ensure that food production is not threatened"

- UNFCCC Article 2, 1992:
  - The Goal: "stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."
  - Requirements:
  - "to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change"
  - "to ensure that food production is not threatened"
  - "to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner"

- What is "dangerous anthropogenic interference" (DAI)?
- Potentially "dangerous" climate impacts:



Species loss and ecosystem disruption



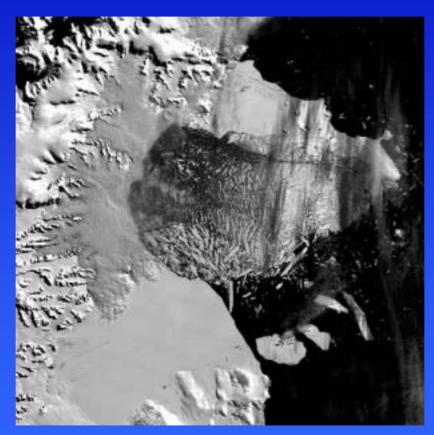
Sea level rise



Increased frequency and intensity of storms



Agricultural impacts



NASA

Abrupt climate change

- What is "dangerous anthropogenic interference" (DAI)?
- Potentially "dangerous" climate impacts:
  - Species loss and ecosystem disruption
  - Sea level rise
  - Increased frequency and intensity of storms
  - Agricultural impacts
  - Abrupt climate change
- Different thresholds

Who decides what is "dangerous" in DAI?

- Who decides what is "dangerous" in DAI?
  - What geographical scale?

- Who decides what is "dangerous" in DAI?
  - What geographical scale?
  - What socioeconomic level?

- Who decides what is "dangerous" in DAI?
  - What geographical scale?
  - What socioeconomic level?
  - What value system?

- Who decides what is "dangerous" in DAI?
  - What geographical scale?
  - What socioeconomic level?
  - What value system?
- Varying importance of impact categories

Metric Assumptions:

- Metric Assumptions:
  - Global scale

- Metric Assumptions:
  - Global scale
  - Full extent of scientific knowledge

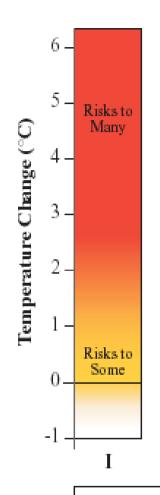
- Metric Assumptions:
  - Global scale
  - Full extent of scientific knowledge
  - All categories of "dangerous" impacts

- Metric Assumptions:
  - Global scale
  - Full extent of scientific knowledge
  - All categories of "dangerous" impacts
  - No weighting of categories

- Metric Assumptions:
  - Global scale
  - Full extent of scientific knowledge
  - All categories of "dangerous" impacts
  - No weighting of categories
  - Link impacts to global average temperature increase

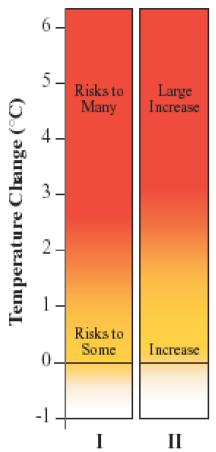
- Metric Assumptions:
  - Global scale
  - Full extent of scientific knowledge
  - All categories of "dangerous" impacts
  - No weighting of categories
  - Link impacts to global average temperature increase
  - Cumulative "danger"

- Metric Assumptions:
  - Global scale
  - Full extent of scientific knowledge
  - All categories of "dangerous" impacts
  - No weighting of categories
  - Link impacts to global average temperature increase
  - Cumulative "danger"
  - Probabilistic metric



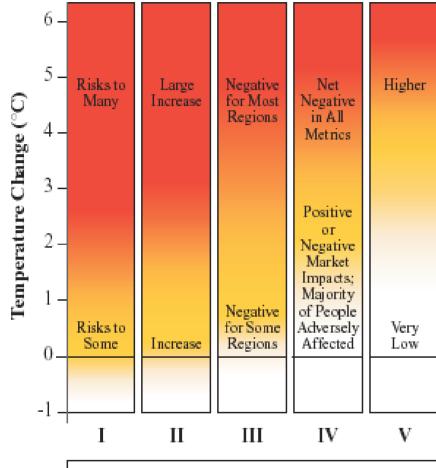
Risks to Unique and Threatened Systems

## Reasons for Concern



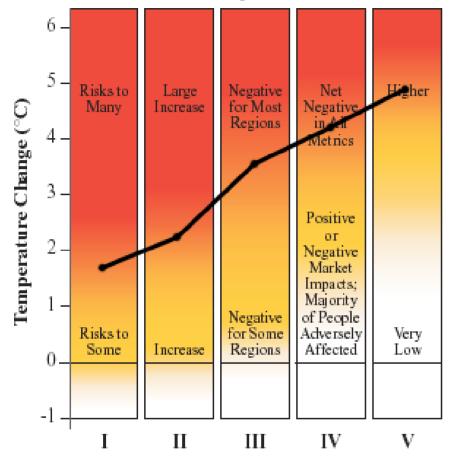
- I Risks to Unique and Threatened Systems
- II Risks from Extreme Climate Events

## Reasons for Concern



- I Risks to Unique and Threatened Systems
- II Risks from Extreme Climate Events
- III Distribution of Impacts
- IV Aggregate Impacts
- V Risks from Future Large-Scale Discontinuities

## Reasons for Concern



- I Risks to Unique and Threatened Systems
- II Risks from Extreme Climate Events
- III Distribution of Impacts
- IV Aggregate Impacts
- V Risks from Future Large-Scale Discontinuities

## "Dangerous" CDF

20<sup>th</sup> %: 1.8°C 50<sup>th</sup> %: 2.85°C 80<sup>th</sup> %: 4.2°C

### **Metric Application**

How likely is DAI?

## Metric Application

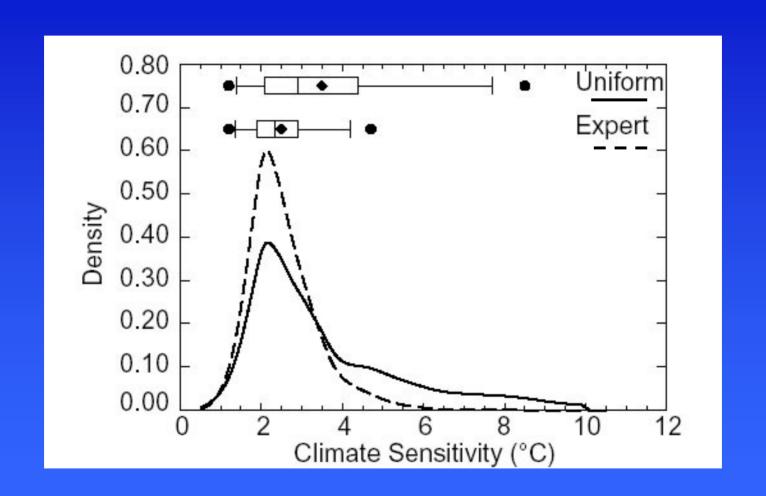
How likely is DAI?

Apply DAI metric to projections of future climate change

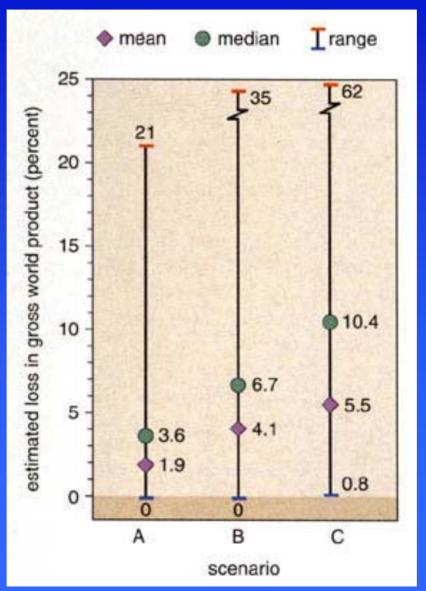
## Metric Application

- How likely is DAI?
- Apply DAI metric to projections of future climate change
- Dynamic Integrated Climate and Economy (DICE)
   Model
  - Integrated Assessment Model (IAM)

- Two key sources of uncertainty:
  - -Climate Sensitivity (°C)



- Two key sources of uncertainty:
  - -Climate Sensitivity (°C)
  - –Climate Damages (°C→% GWP)



Scen. A: 3°C in 2090

Scen. C: 6°C in 2090

#### **Methods**

• Step 1: Vary climate sensitivity only (no climate damages, low discount rate)

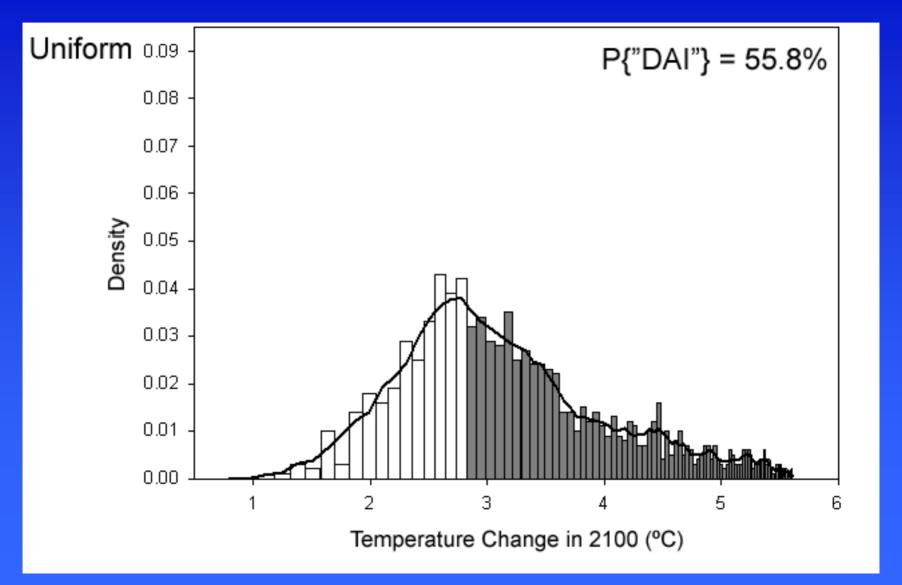
#### **Methods**

- Step 1: Vary climate sensitivity only (no climate damages, low discount rate)
- Step 2: Vary climate sensitivity and climate damages (low discount rate)

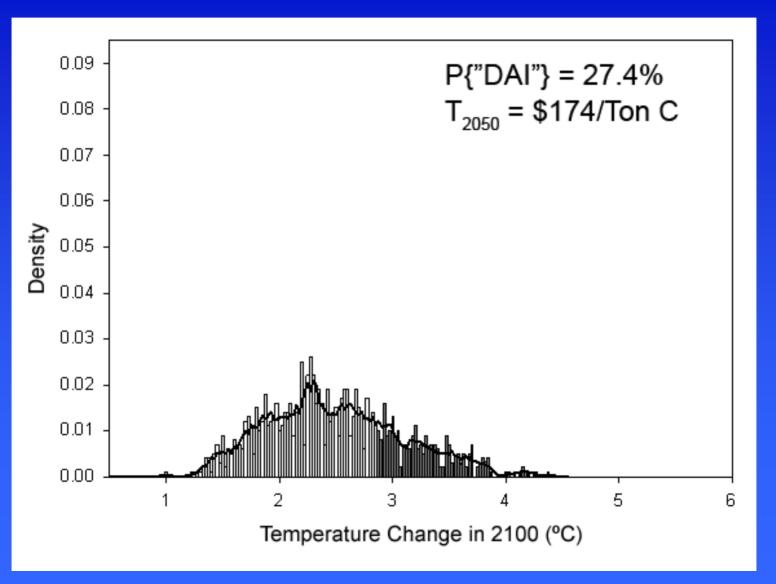
#### **Methods**

- Step 1: Vary climate sensitivity only (no climate damages, low discount rate)
- Step 2: Vary climate sensitivity and climate damages (low discount rate)
- In each step: Evaluate probability of DAI

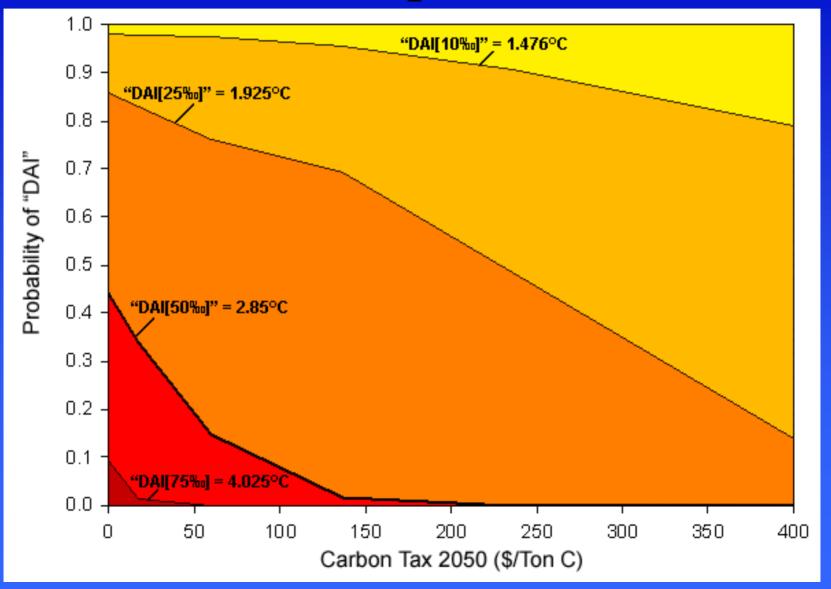
## Step 1



## Step 2



## Step 2



#### What Does it all Mean?

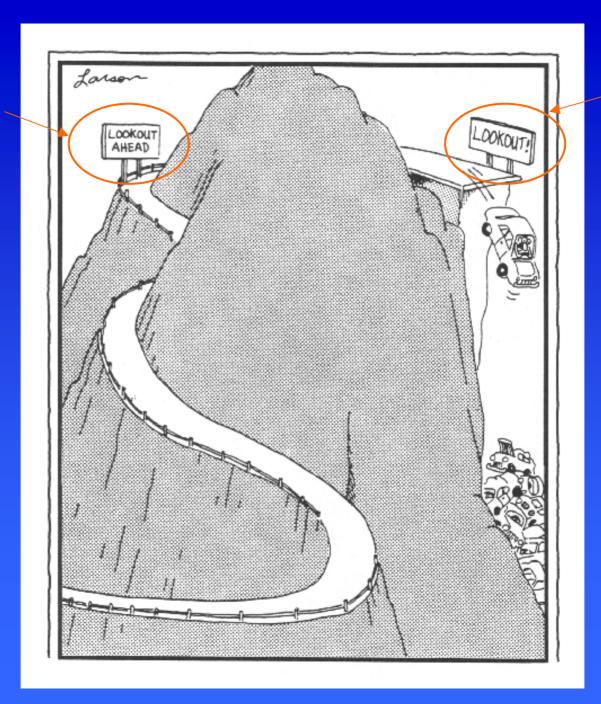
 What is an "acceptable risk" of "dangerous" climate change?

~45% risk of "dangerous" climate change?

"Climate insurance" will reduce risk to acceptable level



# Current Information



"Dangerous" Change Threshold

© Larson

## Thank You!



